

UNFPA has been and continues to be a leader in the renewed commitment of the world community to stabilize global population and improve the status of women. UNFPA is the world's largest internationally funded provider of family planning and reproductive health services. UNFPA serves women, children, and families in 160 developing countries around the world where health care structures are fragile and unable to address the specific health needs of mothers and children.

By funding UNFPA this year, in 1 year alone, 870,000 women will not be deprived of effective contraceptives; more than 520,000 women will be provided with health care support; and there will not be 500,000 unwanted pregnancies. There will not be 1,200 additional maternal deaths, 22,000 additional infant deaths, and 15,000 additional life-threatening illnesses and injuries to mothers during pregnancy and childbirth.

So, on this day, March 8, International Women's Day, I am proud to introduce this bill, which will help bring equality to women everywhere and certainly help save lives.

POWER IN WASHINGTON OR POWER AT HOME?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from South Dakota (Mr. THUNE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. THUNE. Mr. Speaker, about this time, President Bush is landing in the Dakotas for his first visit to my part of the country. He is landing in Fargo tonight and will be proceeding to South Dakota tomorrow. I think it is significant, Mr. Speaker, that as he makes that landing there, that today we have passed the cornerstone of his tax plan: reduction in marginal rates and real tax relief for working families in this country.

Mr. Speaker, this is the start of what I think will be a great debate to have in this Congress, and that is, who has the power? Does Washington, D.C. have the power, or do the American people have the power? Because the more of this that Washington takes from the American people, the less they have to spend. The more of this that Washington takes, the more power Washington has, and the less power the American family has.

Mr. Speaker, this is a debate about whether we want to consolidate power in Washington or whether we want to distribute power back to our families, individuals, and communities. We have heard a debate today about whether or not to spend the surplus, and our friends on the other side have raised concerns about whether or not we ought to be proceeding down this track. Well, Mr. Speaker, the same people who are making that argument have no such constraint when it comes to spending the surplus on new government programs. That is an entirely different argument that they make.

If we look at the arguments that are made by the opponents of the President's proposal, they really revolve around a couple of basic points. One is that it is too big in the actual size of this tax cut. Well, Mr. Speaker, if we look at it in terms of actual size as a percentage of the total surplus, it is about one-quarter of that surplus, or 6 percent of government revenues over the course of the next 10 years. So in terms of actual size, I would argue, Mr. Speaker, that it is a very responsible number in that it recognizes the commitment that we have to protecting Social Security and Medicare, paying down the Federal debt, and making those necessary investments that are critical to our future, and at the same time, it allows us to get some of that money back into the hands of the American people.

What about the proportional size of this tax cut? Well, if we look at it relative to previous tax cuts, during the Reagan administration, during the Kennedy administration, it is about half the size of the Kennedy tax cuts, and about one-third of the size of the Reagan tax cuts, as a percentage of the gross domestic product and also as a percentage of total government revenues. So proportionally, Mr. Speaker, I would argue as well that this is a balanced and responsible way to go about giving the American people more of their hard-earned money.

Well, the other question is, what about spending? Are we going to be able to have those resources that are necessary? Mr. Speaker, the President's proposal sets aside \$1 trillion for contingencies. I care about agriculture in my part of the country. The President has said we recognize there are going to be emergencies that are necessary to come up with additional dollars. So he has accounted for that in the form of a contingency fund of about \$1 trillion. Government spending is going to increase 4 percent this next year on the discretionary side; that is the part that the Congress appropriates, and if we add in the total amount of entitlement spending combined, it is about \$100 billion over this year's funding levels. That is a significant amount of additional spending. Four percent is higher than the proposed rate of inflation for this next year.

So, Mr. Speaker, I would also say that if we look at it in relative amounts and what it does to allow us to continue to make the investments that we need to make, this plan enables us to do that.

The other argument that is often made, Mr. Speaker, and if we listen to the grim reapers and the prophets of doom, is that the Reagan tax cuts led to the deficits. The fact is, that is not true. After the Reagan tax cuts in 1981, government revenues went up, but the rate of spending exceeded that. Congress could not control, curb, its appetite to spend those dollars; and that, Mr. Speaker, is what led to the deficits

during those years. In fact, if Congress had been able to control its spending and only spent at a rate of 5.6 percent average increase per year between 1981 and 1991, the budget would have been balanced in 1991, instead of just a few years ago.

So as we engage in this debate, Mr. Speaker, I hope the American people will listen clearly and understand that this is a great day for the American taxpayers. I am proud to be able to vote in favor of allowing them to keep more of their hard-earned dollars. It is good for the American taxpayers, it is good for the people of South Dakota, and tomorrow will be a day of celebration as the President makes this stop in my great State; and I hope that we will be able to welcome him and deliver to him a message that we care about the people of this country, about the taxpayers, and about giving them more freedom and more liberty.

PROUD TO SUPPORT THE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND TAX RELIEF ACT OF 2001

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentleman from New York (Mr. GRUCCI) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. GRUCCI. Mr. Speaker, I rise today proud to have supported the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001. With an economy sputtering, the time is now for us to act proactively and implement a reasonable and fair tax relief package that will benefit our hard-working, middle-class families and small businesses.

In New York's First Congressional District, where the cost of living is higher than in many regions of our Nation, the Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001 will jump start our local economy and put the money back where it belongs: in the pockets of the taxpayers. They created the tax surplus; they should get it back.

This much-needed tax relief will be put to better use by offsetting costs for our families, costs like a college education for a young person, a mortgage payment, or they will be able to support our small businesses and our local economy. Those middle-class working families earning \$50,000 will see a \$1,600 tax cut in their taxes. That is a 50 percent cut. A family of 4 earning \$35,000 would see 100 percent tax cut. Now, that is fair. And that is reasonable tax relief, and that is real tax relief for middle-class working families.

In addition, this tax package will leave more money in New York State. New York already contributes about \$17 billion more in taxes to Washington than it gets back.

The Economic Growth and Tax Relief Act of 2001 will cut that deficit by \$9.7 billion. As a former town supervisor, I know firsthand how reasonable tax relief can help families and local economies create thousands of new jobs, provide essential services, and still maintain a multimillion dollar annual surplus. The hard-working, middle-class

families of Long Island's First Congressional District and throughout our Nation should have their tax dollars back. We have accomplished this while we protected and locked away Social Security and Medicare funds and reduced our national debt by a historic rate.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Texas (Ms. JACKSON-LEE) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Michigan (Ms. KILPATRICK) is recognized for 5 minutes.

(Ms. KILPATRICK addressed the House. Her remarks will appear hereafter in the Extensions of Remarks.)

IRRESPONSIBLE TAX CUT MEANS SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS FOR ESSENTIAL GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from Florida (Ms. BROWN) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. BROWN of Florida. Mr. Speaker, here we go again, another round of voodoo economics, and another huge tax cut for the rich.

Passing this \$2 trillion tax cut before voting on the budget is irresponsible and will jeopardize the future of Social Security, Medicare, and public education. This bill is like taking a vacation before you pay your rent and utility bills.

I encourage my colleagues to consider the terrible situation in my home State of Florida where massive tax breaks for the rich have come at the expense of much-needed services for the poor, year after year after year. Yesterday, Florida Governor Jeb Bush called for even more tax breaks for the rich while continuing to overlook the most pressing issues facing Florida residents, for example, a \$1 billion hole in the Medicaid program that funds health services for poor pregnant women, children, the elderly, and the disabled; a school crisis that includes teacher retention problems and budget cuts that eliminate some of the most innovative teaching programs; a senior population whose health care is at risk because they cannot afford to pay for their prescription drugs; and the Nation's oldest veterans' population with nowhere to bury them with the dignity they deserve.

Mr. Speaker, mark my words. The rest of the country will face the same problems we have in Florida if President Bush's tax cut becomes a reality. The Bush tax cut is like the Reagan cuts that devastated our economy with huge debts, skyrocketing unemployment, and high interest rates. We have

been down this road before, and it took us 20 years to get out of this mess that the Reagan tax cuts put us in.

One of the immediate effects of his plan was the homeless problem. By cutting housing and community-based programs, Reagan eliminated the most critical programs for the people at the bottom of the economic ladder. As a result, this country witnessed record numbers of homeless people, and our deficit grew by leaps and bounds. We will see the same problem with health care and senior programs if these tax cuts are allowed.

My constituents do not deserve to relive this nightmare again. I would like to remind my Republican colleagues that the American people did not vote for the Bush plan.

□ 1830

We would not be in this mess if the coup had not taken place in Florida. There is no mandate for the Bush plan; I can tell my colleagues coming from Duval County, where 27,000 votes were thrown out, 16,000 of them African Americans, 16,000 African Americans, 27,000 votes thrown out.

The sad thing is that this election is not about a few hundred votes. It is about thousands of votes, thousands of votes that were thrown out in the State of Florida. We must commit ourselves that this will never happen again in this history of this country. The last time it happened was in 1877, and Florida was involved in that coup also.

Mr. Speaker, a lot of people think it does not matter what party is in charge. Clearly, today it is an example of it does matter what party is in charge. The parties are not all the same. Some look out for the wealthy and the others look out for the working people and the poor people of this country.

I am happy to be a party of that party, that cares about Medicaid and education and looks at it as investing in our future and not doing away with the surplus, that we take most of it out of health care, health care.

I tell my colleagues it is not a free ride in this country, and the American people, we will fight this fight again and we will welcome President Bush Monday when he comes to Florida.

INTERNATIONAL FAMILY PLANNING AND HIV/AIDS

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. PENCE). Under a previous order of the House, the gentlewoman from the District of Columbia (Ms. NORTON) is recognized for 5 minutes.

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, today is International Women's Day. Women of the world have very little to celebrate. Tragically, the new President withdrew family planning counseling across the developing world, where family planning had begun to have a structural effect on life for men, women and children.

The average family size where people have had access to family planning assistance has been reduced in a very short period of time from six to four. Now, we see the closing of clinics.

Mr. Speaker, what troubles me most this evening is the effect on the spread of AIDS. Just this week, we learned that India is about to experience the same tragedy that has overtaken Africa, as AIDS spreads like wildfire across the Indian continent.

When we in this country think of AIDS, we think of it as a male disease, but worldwide, 50 percent of those or almost 50 percent of those with AIDS are women. Seven percent of the people with AIDS are in sub-Saharan Africa. Ninety-five percent of the AIDS worldwide are orphans. Eighty percent of women with AIDS worldwide are in sub-Saharan Africa.

If this epidemic moves, as it now seems to be, to India, what we will be seeing is the engulfing of continents where most of the world's people live with AIDS. How do we stop that? We know that the drugs, the expensive drugs, are simply not going to millions upon millions of poor people.

Family planning is a preventive low cost way, not only of planning family size with all of the effects that has on development, but it is a way to stop the spread of this deadly disease. Integration of AIDS treatment and detection and prevention with family planning is a critical way to go at this epidemic.

In the same place, counseling for family planning, counseling about AIDS prevention can be the most essential one-stop health service in the world today. It eases significant costs.

And perhaps most poignantly, we can begin to prevent mother-to-child transmission of AIDS, the most tragic consequence of this epidemic.

Did we know that girls, little girls, are far more likely to become infected than little boys? It is probably because it is far easier to take advantage of little girls.

Preventing AIDS and controlling childbirth must take place in the same orbit and in the same place. We, of course, have made that much more difficult at a time when we should be embracing ways to conquer the AIDS epidemic.

On this International Women's Day, I call upon the administration to look for ways to increase both AIDS funding and family counseling. Family planning counseling, and certainly the availability of contraceptives, the way we have thought necessary in this country, the double standard that we have used to make contraceptives available here but deny it in developing countries is having tragic effects well beyond anything we imagined.

This evening I cannot stand here and say that there is an answer to the world spread of AIDS. I can say that this country has within its grasp the tools to keep this epidemic from completely overwhelming developing countries.